

MADE A HAMBURGER

Governor Stanley's Operation in the Kitchen.

HIS HIRED GIRL QUIT

And Mrs. Stanley Was Ill-Governor's Culinary Tools.

Defiantly scornful of a future residence in Topeka, and perhaps half-fearful of the servant girl in the household of W. E. Stanley, the latter part of the past week, without much warning, shut down the lid of her trunk and, gathering up her belongings, quit.

It happened that Mrs. Stanley was ill, to the next morning the newly-elected governor, against Mrs. Stanley's protest and the fearful suspicions of the children, arose betimes and started up the kitchen fire and prepared to get breakfast. This was Thursday morning.

He had just finished the baking powder cake out of the pantry when he wanted coffee and was trying to remember whether coffee brewed or boiled, when he observed the children standing around with derision painted on every feature.

He had his hands in the flour a moment later, and seeing the audience still in smiles he pinched a white, fluffy finger at one of them and ordered him to feed the horse and the other to go out and see if the sun was up yet.

Then he began to prepare breakfast. Somewhere in his early youth he had heard that hamburger steak was easily made, so he set in. He got three butcher knives, a potato masher, a sausage grinder and a hash-cutting and went to work with a will.

By this time the young man who had been sent out to see if the sun was on scheduled time returned, and seeing the array of implements about the cook, asked his father if he shouldn't go out and bring in the breakfast.

He then left the room suddenly, at the earnest solicitation of the cook and the operations went on.

The hamburger steak which was the result, with coffee and bread and butter on the side, was on the evidence of the governor-elect, a treat for the gods. The younger Stanley's evidence is inconspicuous, however, and immaterial. They didn't say anything, but when the new girl arrived Friday morning and cleared up the week in the kitchen there was a glittering profusion of thankfulness on their faces which will go to the jury as a crushing piece of evidence that as a cook the new governor of Kansas, if not deserving of fine and imprisonment, is at least open to a severe reprimand.

MOVE TO BOOM CORN

More About the Exploitation of Maize at the Paris Exposition.

The movement for an exhibition of corn at the Paris exposition, mention of which has been made in the Eagle, is growing. The increase of 1 cent a bushel on corn would mean \$200,000 to the farmer in Kansas every year. A gentleman who is interested, said yesterday:

"The amount of product depends in a large degree upon the market price, and if there were such an increase in the price there would be an increase in the amount produced. It appeared to those of us who live in the corn belt that our country of production is far beyond, perhaps double, that of the quantity annually raised. Experiments recently made under the direction of the state board of agriculture demonstrated that the quantity of corn raised upon an acre of ground can, by improved methods be greatly augmented, and we know that with the increased amount of assured increase in price a vast amount of land now devoted to other uses would be planted with Indian corn."

Such an increase of price would add to the wealth of the corn-producing regions of the country almost beyond our capacity of calculation. That such an increase in the price of Indian corn produced in this country, and even a greater increase, and the consequent augmentation of the amount produced, may be brought about in the near future is believed by those who have given the subject intelligent and earnest consideration. To accomplish these results is the object of the American Maize Propaganda.

When this result is accomplished the benefits will not, as with most other articles of commercial value, be distributed throughout the earth and be divided among other countries. Nearly 50 per cent of the Indian corn of the world is raised in the United States. We are not in competition with other countries of the world, as in the case with wheat and corn and other cereals. We have the monopoly. We have the only corn belt on the face of the earth. Whatever advantages are obtained for Indian corn here to our country.

An opportunity of bringing Indian corn as human food to the general attention of the world now presents itself. This opportunity is the great exposition to be held in Paris in 1900. We have already taken preliminary steps toward exhibiting ourselves of this opportunity. A few days ago representatives of the American Maize Propaganda—the president and secretary of the national organization—had an interview with this important matter with Ferdinand W. Fick of Chicago, the United States commissioner of the Paris exposition. We found him exceedingly ready to do his part in forwarding the movement, and we feel it to be a matter of congratulation that a gentleman interested in all that pertains to the propagation of the maize culture, and especially of the northwest, holds this important position. We discussed the whole matter with him, unfolding to him our plans, and were assured of his cooperation.

Our plan, as far as developed is to have every useful article manufactured from Indian corn upon exhibition at Paris—corn meal, corn flour, hominy, butter, corn, starch, sugar, syrup, ketchup, candies of all kinds, etc., soap, rubber substitutes, everything produced from this American cereal by mill and manufactory and glucose works—and bring the world to realize and appreciate the importance of our great cereal.

Hard by this display, illustrating the profitable possibilities of this wonderful product, we propose to establish an Indian corn kitchen, where the people coming from all lands can themselves be served with well-cooked corn bread and corn puddings and corn fritters and corn puddings and Johnny cake and fine cake and sugar-corn and all the delicious articles which we wish, and thus bring the world to appreciate the value of Indian corn for the table as we appreciate it.

Then we propose to keep on hand corn meal and corn flour and other food articles for distribution, so that all who choose may take some away with them,

and with these articles give them a leaflet printed in their own languages containing recipes for the preparation of them, and telling them how to obtain a further supply when wanted. One establishment has offered to donate a large quantity of corn flour to be used in this way. Other means of bringing Indian corn before the world will appear as the work goes on, of which advantage will be taken.

THINKING ABOUT A SENATOR

Great Interest Taken in Wichita Over a Possible Contingency.

For the past week the people in Wichita who pay any attention to politics have been discussing the senatorial situation. The situation is just this: Senator Baker's term expires in 1901. Judge Foster, of the federal bench, it is said, is behind in his work, on account of ill-health, and has reached the age where he may retire. Last year a bill was introduced and passed in the senate relating to the tenure of the federal bench, it is said, is behind in his work, on account of ill-health, and has reached the age where he may retire. Last year a bill was introduced and passed in the senate relating to the tenure of the federal bench, it is said, is behind in his work, on account of ill-health, and has reached the age where he may retire.

J. H. Burton is said to have a majority of the next legislature for him for senator, and he is urging Senator Baker to take the judgeship himself, pointing out to him that it is a life position and that he would have no opposition, whereas Hook would have. What Baker thinks of this proposition no one knows. If he should take the judgeship, that would leave a vacancy in the senate. If that vacancy occurred during the session of the legislature, that body would elect a successor for the unexpired term. If, however, the legislature was not in session Governor Stanley would appoint a United States senator.

That is the senatorial situation. There are several contingencies in it, but it is considered likely enough to have a vital bearing on all present political movements. It is said that it is from this cause that Morton Albright has not yet accepted the position under Governor Stanley. He is charged with two motives. One that he wishes to be the next senator, and the other that he wants the clerkship under the new judge.

CITY TEACHER'S MEETING

Much Enthusiasm and Good Attendance Yesterday.

The Third General Teachers' Meeting was held yesterday in the Normal rooms at the city building from 9 to 12 a. m. Devotional exercises were led by Rev. Warham of the First Baptist church, after which the roll was called—all answering attendance but one, who was unavoidably absent.

After roll call Miss Clark led the meeting in some appropriate music. The first business of the evening was the reading of "Principles Applied to Pedagogy," with the following sub-topics:

1. A summary of the criminal tendencies of children.
2. The physical characteristics of the child of criminal tendencies.
3. The remedy as it pertains to education.
4. Can moral sense be created by any system of education? Is a child of vicious tendencies morally responsible for his acts?

Miss Millen, Emma McGee, Sadie Caldwell, Bettie Stever, Dickinson, Knight, and others took part in the discussion. The exercises were very interesting, and the meeting was well attended.

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BACKED BY RENTS

Logic of Wichita's Big Real Estate Rustle.

IDLE MONEY WANTED

For Permanent Returns—No Speculative Deals.

The real estate movements in Wichita are causing comment among the more observant dealers in every part of the state. There are more transfers—a greater number of actual cash sales being recorded of Wichita properties than of any half dozen cities in the state, Kansas City, Kan., possibly excepted. The question with outsiders is, "What does it mean—what portends?" Is the buying of large permanent blocks and business houses traceable to the fact of sacrifice prices, indebtedness of owner, or speculation? It is to neither of these. Nor is it assignable to any incipient boom. The properties which have been changing ownership were sold at prices in advance of what they were held at a year ago. The men who have been buying have not purchased from speculative motives, but as permanent investments. The rental value of the properties warranted the purchase, and that is all there is of it. Not a single purchase of business property has been made that will fall of paying from 10 to 20 per cent per annum on the money so invested. This will be true of the business lots upon which new buildings are to be erected. There is permanent profit in the deals, estimated upon present rental demand. While it is true that many of the residence properties which figure in the late transfers were bought as permanent homes by newcomers, still quite a percentage have been secured by men who have little money for rental purposes.

The truth is, Wichita is filling up her vacancies finds an ununsupplied demand, and men must build or buy. Those who cannot buy satisfactorily must build. So, logically, there is a steadily growing movement in all her realties. Her trade is increasing not only steadily and rapidly, along all lines, but her milk is all going, her factories fully employed and her people, who never doubted or lost faith, are prospering. When Wichita is the most delightful home city in the state, with the greatest school privileges, the finest streets, the most attractive parks and all that, still the volume of her business, with its steady increase, would account for the marked movement of realties so commented upon by outsiders, and which is so satisfactory and assuring to her own people.

The spring litter was forwarded April 22, to be shown as under six months, their dam being given the same sort of care as those mentioned above, except that there was now plenty of good alfalfa pasture and ship-stuff all the time, but not much corn. The four weeks old, the pigs were shut by themselves and fed a mixture of ship-stuff and sweet skim-milk, all they would eat off clean. They were not given any corn, but had plenty of exercise and alfalfa pasture. At the age of five months, after attending one fair and before starting for the Columbian their average weight was over 200 pounds each. These pigs were quite successful in the show ring abroad as well as in Kansas, and were excellent breeders. In the fitting of these pigs, a small quantity of flaxseed meal was fed to assist in giving a gloss to their coats, but no sugar or molasses was used at any time.

"It certainly is unprofitable for any swine-raiser to stint his animals, as they should be made to grow every day. After ten days or two weeks pigs should be fed generously through their dams, and at three or four weeks provided with a pig where they can obtain unmolested, the feed of slop and soaked shelled corn. Keep them growing every day, and at an early age they will be ready for the market as a profit to the raiser. If pigs are allowed to stop growing and become stunted it is very hard to start them anew, not to mention the loss of feed, time and labor. Pigs fed in a dry lot or yard, and given only dry hard corn and hard water seldom yield a handsome profit. They need a variety of food, such as will expand the stomach and at the same time be cooling to the system. Corn, alone, is too heating."

George C. Evans, D. O., D. D. S. President College Faculty.

RAISING PRIZE HOGS

How Mr. Cook Took World's Fair Prizes.

In the recent publication by the state of Kansas on pork production R. S. Cook of this city, told how he raised the pigs which took the prizes at the world's fair. Mr. Cook was awarded seven prizes on eight animals, all less than one year old, five of these being prizes on four pigs belonging to one fall litter. He says:

"Having decided to exhibit a few Poland-China pigs at the World's Fair in 1893, I carefully selected a sow and sows having strong vigorous constitutions as well as good feeding qualities, and mated them so as to farrow at the desired time. After mating, the sows were given plenty of food, consisting largely of protein, along with an abundance of green pasture (which I always aim to have) of rye and wheat during the late fall and winter months, with alfalfa the other eight months of the year. My fall litter, instead of being shown as over six and under twelve months old, was farrowed October 15, and allowed the range of the farm, thereby affording them plenty of exercise and a variety of food. I consider exercise essential to the production of strong, vigorous animals, and it also strengthens

their limbs, enabling them to sustain a great weight later. These pigs were fed slop made of ship-stuff and sweet skim-milk until the larvae weaned, at which time I began feeding a small quantity of soaked wheat, but that not proving satisfactory I tried wheat ground fine with a small quantity of oats, soaked 12 to 24 hours and then mixed with sour skim-milk. At no time did I use any bread, but the pigs were not weighed I cannot give exact figures during the feeding period. They were not confined in a yard or feed lot until winter, but at all times had a clean, warm house with floor, and plenty of dry bedding to sleep in. Owing to a loss of one in a litter, I substituted about May 1 another one of the same litter that had received no particular feed or attention, and had not been intended for a show animal. She had, however, a well-developed frame, and was prepared to, and did, take on flesh rapidly. At time of shipping for Chicago, September 28, she was the largest, and proved to be one of the best show animals ever raised in the West, winning first in her class besides being concerned in various other prizes.

"Four pigs from this one litter were winners of five Columbian prizes. The litter of five averaged 225 pounds each. During the winter these pigs were given just enough corn to keep up animal heat; and about March 1 the use was discontinued altogether, as I think too much corn detrimental to stock intended for either show or breeding purposes.

"After being weighed about in the World's Fair grounds and the showing from September 12 to October 18, the pigs were returned home, and the same ration continued as before, but decreased gradually, and a larger proportion of bran used. A great many breeders thought my hogs too fat, and that they would not show as well as their breeding qualities were not burnt out by a strong corn diet. I did not apprehend any trouble in that respect. About November 1 I began to mate them, the largest and heaviest being mated only once and producing an extra-litter, raising them all. These pigs, like their dam, proved to be show animals. The other sows were mated the second time, and she also produced an especially fine litter. These sows were both winners in class as well as in the herd at the World's Fair, which goes to prove that animals properly fed and cared for can be prepared for the show ring without injury. I have a few animals of this first litter in my herd at the present time, and they are raising excellent pigs. After building up the frames of the show animals, the last thirty days I added to the oats and wheat ration an ingredient that was somewhat more fattening.

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We Court Comparisons

Four Decembers have rolled around since we opened business in this city. Remember, don't you, the narrow Red Front stand at 224 North Main? Many changes have occurred since then. We have been on the upward growth—for every twenty customers we counted then, we have one hundred now. If our sales for the four years were illustrated by a black mark they would look like this:

This line represents our sales for 1895.
This line represents our second year's sales, or, during 1896.
This line is for the year when business was dull all over town, or, during 1897.
And this is our sales up to the present time, with another month yet to be counted.

We can handle more trade and are reaching out for it. We want next year to show an equal gain. Are you ready to help?

Five Things Have Won Us Success

We handle the very best goods that cash can buy; to sell everything at lowest possible prices allowing but living profits; to treat every customer alike—courteously to all; to adopt new plans as they prove advantageous; and to look out for our customers' interests at all times.

If you care to deal with a store that is original, but that has many imitators, hunt us up and you will always find a welcome waiting you.

GROCERIES	GENERAL MERCHANDISE	FOOTWEAR
Whatever is considered first-class in groceries has a place here. We conduct this part of our store in a pleasing way. We deliver goods, when so desired. Here are a few of our prices:	In this department we handle such goods as are in demand daily. Thousands of all kinds, cooking utensils. A general line of work clothing hats, caps, dresses, goods, general dry goods, notions, shawls, light hardware, etc., etc. Make a trip here and see us. A good egg looks exactly like a bad one on the outside, it's on the inside you find the difference and we want you to see how good this store is on the inside.	This department is our pride. Here we have people money to real earnest. We handle Sample Shoes, bought from traveling men and retailed at wholesale with no freight added. The best made shoes on earth are in this store, and it shows and styles, so that we can please and fit every one who comes to buy. Visit us when you need a new pair of shoes and let us save you some money. Our shoemaker repairs all shoes brought of us free if they have imperfections.
Best Granulated Sugar, per 50 lbs. \$1.00 2-lb. tin of Jelly, per 100 lbs. .25 Seedling Raisins, per package. .25 Celebrated Mocha and Java Coffee, 2-lb. can. .50 Bottle of Ax Tobacco, per 100 lbs. .50 S. S. Oats, per package. .50 B. B. Standard or Rex Soap, .25 B. B. White Russian Soap, .25 Pistoles, bushel. .50 Crackers, per 100 lbs. .50 Gallon Fine Table Syrup. .50 Any Brand Best Flour Sack. .50		

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Chartered 1897.

The Kansas College of Osteopathy and Infirmary

Nos. 220 and 222 North Main Street, Wichita, Kansas.

A Celebrated Author's Opinion.

JOHN R. MUSICK

Is a native Missourian, having been born in St. Louis county forty-seven years ago. He is the author of "The History of the United States," and has written for almost every magazine, newspaper or literary journal in the United States. His chief literary work has been the "Columbian Historical Novels," in which the history of the United States is given in twelve volumes. This work has received the highest praise from all the leading literary critics in England and America, and also the presidents of Yale and Harvard, and more than twenty principals of American, English and Canadian universities. It is reported that William McKinley, while a presidential candidate in 1896, found time to read the "Columbian Historical Novels," completing the entire series. He has written one of the most favorable endorsements of them that any work has received.—Ed.

I AM often asked my opinion in regard to the newly discovered science of Osteopathy. The world is perhaps more interested in the art of healing diseases than in any other subject. Being so fortunate as to enjoy a long acquaintance with Dr. A. T. Still, the discoverer of the science, and having for years witnessed the results from Osteopathic treatment, I am capable of saying that the science is one of the greatest blessings to mankind. I have seen the lame made to walk, the blind to see, the paralytic restored to health, and many snatched, as it were, from the grave. I have seen old chronic diseases, which have defied the skill of the best physicians in the world, yield to the new system of healing. I have seen typhoid fever cured in less than a week. I have seen diphtheria cured in less than an hour. All this seems so marvelous that I hesitate to tell it, but I am suppressing rather than expanding facts. One who for twenty-five years has lived within the rays of the new light, can only wonder at the results. Does Osteopathy cure all and raise the dead from the grave? No; but the case which Osteopathy cannot reach is certainly very hopeless. The success Osteopathy has scored has been from cases that were abandoned. How do they heal? I don't know. I am no Osteopath. It takes two long years of hard study to know how it is done, and I have never studied the science an hour, but I have seen thousands of cures before and after taking, and I am fully convinced that Osteopathy can accomplish wonders.—JOHN R. MUSICK.

Full course, twenty months, the same as four years' study, which are the requirements for graduation in regular medical colleges.

CHRONIC CASES A SPECIALTY—Patients can get rooms and board in the building at reasonable rates.

For further information apply to

Geo. C. Evans, D. O., President of College Faculty.

P. S.—Imitations are the greatest flattery. There are frauds in all professions. Don't condemn the science of Osteopathy because you have been victimized by one of these frauds. Ask to see their diploma in Osteopathy. If they claim to be Osteopaths and have no diploma from a regular Osteopathic school, brand them as quacks.

Ladies Going to California

Want comfort enroute, which was always a distinction of The California Limited—Santa Fe Route. This year an observation car is added, with a spacious assembly room for ladies and children.

Address: The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway, Wichita, Kan.

Half a Day Saved By the California Limited, Santa Fe route. 24 days, Chicago to Los Angeles. New features this season.

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